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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Reptilia, Squamata, *Polychrus* spp.: New record, range extensions, and distribution map in the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

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The arboreal medium-sized lizard genus *Polychrus* consists of six species distributed throughout South and Central America (Peters and Donoso-Barros 1970). Three species occurs in Brazil: *Polychrus acutirostris*, *P. liogaster*, and *P. marmoratus*. The first is distributed in tropical open vegetation formations from the Chaco through central Brazilian Cerrado and the Caatinga (Vanzolini et al. 1980). The other two species inhabits forested areas, in which *P. marmoratus* is a widespread species, ranging from the Atlantic Forest in São Paulo and Pernambuco states to the Amazon, in the Amazonas, Amapá, Maranhão, Pará, and Roraima states, while *Polychrus liogaster* is restricted to southwestern Amazon and neighboring areas, in the states of Acre, Amazonas, and Rondônia (Ávila-Pires 1995).

The state of Mato Grosso is covered with three major Brazilian biomes, including the Pantanal, Cerrado, and Amazon. Surprisingly, there are published records only for *P. acutirostris*, and for a single locality: Chapada dos Guimarães (Cope 1887; Strüssmann 2000). *Polychrus marmoratus* was previously found in the state, in the municipality of Aripuanã (Mato Grosso 2000). However, this record was published only in a government technical report with limited access to the scientific community.

Herein we report for the first time the presence of *P. liogaster* in the state of Mato Grosso. Also, we present the only record for *P. marmoratus* and a distribution map for *P. acutirostris* in the state. Specimens were collected mainly during faunal rescues and monitoring plans for water dams in Mato Grosso. Voucher specimens were housed at the *Coleção Zoológica de Vertebrados do Instituto de Biociências da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso* (UFMT). *P. acutirostris*: Cáceres (UFMT 3443; 16°04' S, 57°41' W); Chapada dos Guimarães (UFMT 616-22, 718-9, 2288, 2307, 2410-1, 3442, 5754-73, and 6116-7; 14°52' S, 55°48' W); Jaciara (UFMT 2211; 15°57' S, 54°58' W); Nossa Senhora do Livramento (UFMT 016; 15°45' S, 56°20' W); Parque Nacional do Pantanal UFMT 6202; 17°26' S, 57°10' W); Poconé, Fazenda Santa Inês (UFMT 264 and 4935; 16°30' S, 56°45' W); Primavera do Leste (UFMT 6756-7; 15°19' S, 54°09' W); Rodovia Transpantaneira km 112 (UFMT 043; 17°16' S, 56°59' W); Santo Antônio do Leverger (UFMT 130 and 302; 15°52' S, 56°04' W). *P. liogaster*: Araputanga, PCH Ombreiras (UFMT 2888; 15°08' S, 58°54' W); Jauru, PCH Ombreiras (UFMT 2885-7 and 2889; 15°08' S, 58°54' W); Vale de São Domingos, UHE Guaporé (UFMT 896, 5021-2, 5448, 5884-94, and 6115; 15°00' S, 58°58' W). *P. marmoratus*: Aripuanã (UFMT 2992, 10°09' S, 59°27' W) (Figure 1).

The records here reported extend the known geographical distribution of *P. marmoratus* (Figure 2) ca. 1,144 km southeast from the nearest record, the municipality of Carajás, in the state of Pará. For *P. liogaster* (Figure 3), the geographical distribution is extended ca. 467 km east from the province of Sara, in Bolívia, and ca. 874 km southeast from the UHE Samuel, in the state of Rondônia (see Ávila-Pires for a taxonomic discussion). For *P. acutirostris* (Figure 4), the distribution in Mato Grosso presented in Figure 1 fills the gaps in the western Cerrado region of central Brazil.

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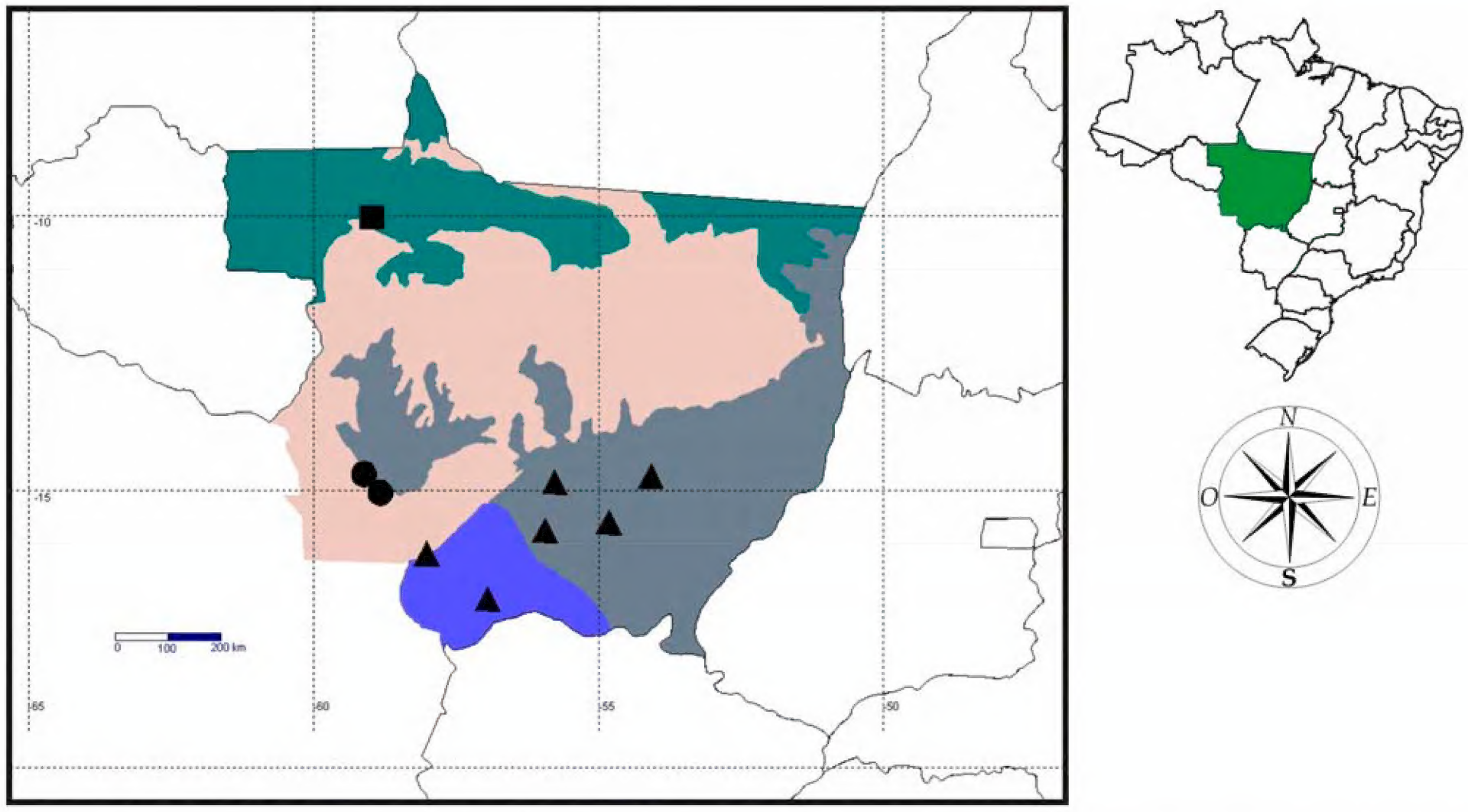

Figure 1. Known geographic distribution of *Polychrus* spp. in the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil; triangles, *P. acutirostris*; square, *P. marmoratus*; circles, *P. liogaster*. Colors represent biomes: green, Amazon; gray, Cerrado; rose, transition zones; blue, Pantanal.

Figure 2. Adult male *P. marmoratus* collected in the municipality of Aripuanã. Photo by R. A. K. Ribeiro.

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Figure 3. Adult male *P. liogaster* collected at the municipality of Jauru. Photo by R. W. Ávila.

Figure 4. Adult male *P. acutirostris* collected at the municipality of Chapada dos Guimarães. Photo by C. Strüssmann.

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This study reaffirms the lack of basic herpetofaunal knowledge for some areas in central Brazil (see Colli et al. 2002). Mato Grosso is one of the largest states of the country and harbors a considerable biodiversity. However, there is a huge lack of information for parts of the state. For example, the eastern region of Mato Grosso, which encompasses the Araguaia River basin, is poorly represented in zoological collections. Probably, the distribution of *Polychrus* species will be further enlarged with new herpetological surveys in those areas.

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